XIII-B/20

Rules and Regulations regarding the preparation of all returns & Statements with Crime

1865

Sub: Judicial/criminal justice/Rules/Bengal/1865.

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PART—

CHAPTER—

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT.

1466

APPENDIX No. I.

1. SECTION 139 of the Criminal Procedure clearly directs that "every complaint or information preferred to an Officer in charge of a Police Station shall be reduced into writing," and this is quite independent of the after order directing the substance of the complaint to be entered in the Diary. The Form given in Appendix No. 1 is to be used in future in all Districts.

2. One copy of the Form will be sent to the District Superintendent, another copy to the Officer in charge of the sub-District. By these Officers they will be submitted to the Magistrate of the District, and the Magistrate having jurisdiction respectively, who will return them after seeing them. One of the copies will again be sent to the Magistrate trying the case, with the final report, and will be filed with the papers of the case. The other copy will be filed in the Superintendent's office.

3. When the Magistrate of the District or the Magistrate in charge of of a Sub-District is absent from his Head Quarters or Sudder Station, this report will be sent to him by the District Superintendent or Officer in charge of sub-District, through the Police Officer of highest rank in attendance at the Court of such Magistrate,

4. Every *cognizable* case reported to the Police, no matter whether it afterwards turns out a false charge or not, whether it be a heinous offence or a petty one, is to be reported in the above Form. If a Magistrate directs a *cognizable* case to be investigated by the Police, and the Police Officer has not received any previous information regarding the crime, and has not already sent in these Forms, he shall on receipt of the Magistrate's order do so.

5. The first part of the Form is to be filled in by the Officer in charge of the Police Station, and the second part should be *verbatim*, the report brought to the Police Station.

6. These reports should be numbered consecutively in each Police Station monthly. The first report received at the Police Station (no matter when the crime occurred,) after 12 o'clock on the morning of the first day of the month, should be number 1, and the last report received, before 12 o'clock on the night of the last day of the month, the last number. Great care should be taken in filling in the date and hour in the first column.

7. In the second column should be entered not only the name of the person who actually brings the information to the Police, but names of other parties concerned, such as "Chowkeedar A. B. sent by C. D. Gomasta of E——poor village to report a Dacoity in the house of F. G.," or when the investigation is ordered by a Magistrate, the entry should be "Deputy Magistrate A. B., on the petition of C. D., regarding the illegal confinement of E. F."

8. In the third column, a short history of the case, as reported by the informant, should be entered. The Police Officer receiving the charge should enter the Section under which he receives the charge, that is to say, under which he proceeds to make the enquiry; it will very often happen that, after enquiry, the case will be proved to be very different to that reported; Police Officers should not be blamed for these discrepancies.

9. Special pains should be taken to impress on Police Officers in charge of Stations, that in every case in which property has been stolen, the amount stolen should be mentioned; of course, it will very often happen that the informant is not possessed of this information, in such cases the entry should be "informant does not know the amount of property stolen" or "informant says *about*——Rupees worth of property has been stolen." In all such cases, in the first Special Diary of the case that is sent, the exact amount of property said to have been stolen should be entered.

10. The date of occurrence should always, if possible, be ascertained and given; the informant may not be able to give this information, in such cases it should be given in the Special Diary, or if it is impossible to give the exact date, an approximate date should be given, thus—"Deceased was for the last time seen alive on the 5th, and his body was not found till the 8th" or "the complainant left his home on the 10th, and on his return on the 13th, found he had been robbed."

11. The place of occurrence of the crime should be clearly given, to enable the District Superintendent or the Magistrate having jurisdiction, if it is necessary for them to do so, to proceed to the spot at once.

12. In the last column should merely be given the name and designation of the Officers sent to investigate, and any other important steps

aken *before* proceeding to investigate, such as "information sent to the neighbouring Stations of A. B. and C."

13. The first part should always be signed by the Officer in charge of the Station, at the time of the receipt of the information, no matter what his rank may be.

14. The second part should be *verbatim* the story told by the informant. If the complaint is given in writing, the original paper should be attached to the Form, and the second part not written. This part should always be signed by the person giving the information.

15. When information is received regarding the commission of any of the following seven descriptions of crimes, these reports should be sent at once and by the quickest possible means of conveyance, and not kept till the regular dâk is despatched:—

1.—Murder.

2.—Dacoity.

3.—Serious Affrays and Illegal Assemblies likely to lead to serious riots.

4.—Theft, Highway Robbery, House-breaking, &c., in which Rs. 300 or upwards is stolen.

5.—All cases in which Europeans are charged with any crime.

6.—All cases in which Police Officers are accused of heinous crimes.

7.—Counterfeiting Government Stamps or Coins.

16. The Form (No. I,) should be kept at the Police Stations and not at the Out-posts; information given at Out-posts should be communicated at once to the Officer in charge of the Police Station, and the report should be sent by him. All first informations must be signed by the Officer in charge of Police Stations.

17. The number of persons supposed to be concerned in each case, and the number charged with the offence, should always be given; it is not necessary in this return to give all their names, it will be quite enough to say A. B., and so many others.

18. The practice of cancelling reports should be avoided, that is to say, if the first information of a crime is sent in a report, and half an hour after the despatch of the report it is found that the information was entirely false, the number should be left, and the next case reported in the next consecutive number.

19. Vague rumours of crime *said* to have been committed, should not be reported in this Form, but should be mentioned in the Station Diary; as soon as any authentic information is collected, report No. 1 should be at once sent in.

PART—

CHAPTER—

CHARGE SHEET OF ACCUSED, SENT UP FOR TRIAL—*Form A.*

APPENDIX No. 2.

1. BEFORE giving any special directions as to how this Form should be filled up, it is necessary to show clearly how all cognizable cases are to be reported.

1*st.*—All cases in which the accused are sent up for trial, and all cases in whcih the accused have absconded and the case is substantiated against them, are to be reported in Form A.

2*nd.*—All cases in which the accused are not sent up for trial before a Magistrate, whether they have been arrested and released on bail or recognizance by the Police, or whether no arrest has taken place, and whether the crime is ascertained to have been committed or not, are to be reported in Form B.

3*rd.*—All cases in which no one is accused, and the Police fail to obtain any clue, whether the crime is ascertained to have been committed or not, are to be reported in Form C.

2. Except in cases not cognizable by the Police, a Police Officer in charge of a Station must send the final report of every charge made to him against any particular person in either From A. or B., and those in which no one is accused in Form C.

3. The charges which should be entered then in Form A, are :—

Firstly.—All cases cognizable by the Police in which particular persons have been charged, in which arrests have been made, and the accused sent before a Magistrate.

Secondly.—All such cases which the Police believe to be true, and in which the offenders have evaded arrest or absconded after arrest.

4. It will often happen that on a serious charge being made to a Police Officer, he immediately arrests the accused, but subsequently discovers that there is no foundation for the complaint, or that it is so much exaggerated, that the offence which has been really committed proves not cognizable, and he releases the accused on bail. This charge, though false, or exaggerated, must be entered in Form B., because the charge has not been proved against the accused.

5. It need scarcely be added that Police Officers should be instructed, that frequent instances of such hasty and unnecessary arrests will seriously affect their reputation, and, indeed, the character of the general Police Force of a District. The efficiency or inefficiency of the Police Force, in this respect, will be clearly shewn in the new Monthly Return of Crimes, where, if the Police have been acting without judgment and due care, the number of persons arrested will contrast unfavorably with the number of persons convicted.

6. A Police Officer may, however, consider a charge against a person named well founded, and yet not make an arrest.

7. By Section 137 of Act, XXV. of 1861, a discretionary power is given in this respect. According to that Section, if a Police Officer shall not consider the immediate apprehension of the accused necessary for the ends of justice, he shall abstain from proceeding in the case, and report the substance of the complaint or information and ask for orders, and act accordingly. But the case must finally be reported in A., B., or C. Form, according to circumstances.

8. The fact that the accused, from his position or standing is not likely to attempt to escape, is one of the circumstances which will lead a Police Officer to think that his immediate apprehension is not necessary for the ends of justice.

9. Another is, that the offence is not likely to be immediately repeated, or to lead to any other offence being committed.

10. For instance, a wealthy Zemindar may be accused of having harboured an offender charged with an offence punishable with any term of imprisonment over 1 and under 10 years. Here, though the Police Officer may consider the charge proved, and though he has the power to arrest, he may not consider the immediate apprehension of the accused necessary. He reports the substance of such charge for the information of his superior Officer, and it will depend entirely on the orders of the superior Officer what action he takes afterwards, and in what Form his final report will be sent in.

11. Section 136 merely does away with the necessity for a *local* enquiry in certain cases. Section 135 lays down a general rule that, upon complaint or information of a cognizable offence, a Police Officer shall *proceed to the spot* (where the offence occurred) and there hold an enquiry. But when a complaint is not of a serious nature, and is made against a person by name, there is generally no occasion for a local enquiry. The accused is know, and the witnesses are known. The Police Officer may, therefore, summon the witnesses to the Station-house and there hold his enquiry.

If he still finds that a local enquiry is not necessary, he issues his order for the arrest of the accused, (supposing the offence to be proved) and sends him up for trial there and then. In short, Section 136 authorizes an enquiry at a Station-house and does not give authority to reject a charge.

12. The Section under which the Police Officer exercises this discretionary power should be entered in the last column of the "first information" report, or in the Special Diary, according to circumstances.

13. There are many cases preferred at Police Stations in which charges which are not cognizable by the Police, are so interwoven with charges that are cognizable, that nothing less than a judicial enquiry can satisfactorily determine which part is true and which part is false. If, however, the Police Officer who makes the enquiry, considers that part of the charge which is cognizable well founded, he should send the accused up for trial and report it in A. Form. But on the other hand, if he considers the cognizable part of the charge as not proved, and the non-cognizable part as proved, he will refrain from arresting the accused, and report the case in B. Form.

14. For instance, if a charge of Highway Robbery is made against a person, and on investigation it is proved that an assault was committed, and there be no proof of the Robbery, the case will be reported in Form B., as the cognizable case which the Police Officer went to investigate is false; with regard to the assault, either the Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the accused, or the aggrieved person can make his complaint before a Magistrate.

15. As regards the proper manner of filling up Form A., the following instructions are issued. In column No. 1, must be entered the number of the charge.

16. Charges should be numbered with reference to the order in which they have been made during the year, that is, the first charge accepted in any year should be entered as No. 1, and so on consecutively, until the entry of the last charge accepted during that year which closes the series.

17. The first accepted charge of the next year again commences No. 1; care of course must be taken that the same number entered in that portion of the Form which is sent to the Magistrate, is also noted in the counterfoil of the Form retained at the Police Station.

18. The importance of numbering cases carefully will be apparent, when it is considered that it is by the number any case will be afterwards identified in any other Form. As, for instance, in a case of Theft or

Burglary, a charge marked No. 1, A. Form, will be entered No. 1 in Register of Property Stolen and Recovered.

19. Or, if the offenders accused in Form A., No. 2, have absconded before the Police could apprehended them, or have escaped after sentence, then the case would be entered in Form V., Register of Absconded Criminals and Escaped Offenders, as case No. 2.

20. Any mistake, therefore, in the entry of the charge in the first instance in Form A., will lead to confusion in all the subsequent entries in other Forms.

21. In the second column should be entered the number of the first information of the case; the month should also be given as "No. 1, of Jaunary" or "No. 7, of February."

22. In the third column of the Form should be entered the date and hour when the charge was first made at the Police Station, and the name of the person who made the charge. It must be clearly understood that it is the name of the person who first brings the charge to the notice of the Police, that should be entered here, and that such person need not necessarily be the Prosecutor, or in way interested in the case. In many instances the village Chowkeedar or the servant of the Zemindar is the informant.

23. In column 4 the name, address, and occupation of the person making the charge is entered. The necessity of names of persons charging being fully and carefully given is too obvious to need remark.

24. The same observation applies to the entry of address and occupation, as it is very often by these latter entries that persons of similar names can be distinguished from each other.

25. In column 5, the names of the witnesses and their address will be entered, that is to say, the names of the witnesses from whom recognizances have been taken to appear before the Magistrate, and not of all the witnesses examined by the Police during investigation.

26. In many cases complainants mention the names of about 20 or 30 people as witnesses; it will be the duty of the Police Officer who forwards the charge, to enquire into complainants statements as regards his witnesses, to make a distinction between those who have actually witnessed the offence or who in any way can give important testimony, and those who can give merely hearsay evidence. Police Officers very often bind over 6 or 7 witnesses to appear before the Magistrate and give evidence on a point where 2 or 3 would be amply sufficient, as regards, for instance, identification of stolen property or weapons found.

27. In column 6 the charge is to be entered. This should be done clearly and fully but without any needless reiteration, and the Section of the Penal Code under which the charge comes, should be given. It will show that the Officer fully comprehends the exact nature of the charge preferred.

28. It must be clearly understood that the charge the Police Officer considers to have been established before him, must be entered in this column; it will very often happen that the charge originally made by the complainant is not the same as that established before the Police. A case reported to the Police as a Dacoity may, on investigation, turn out one of House-breaking; the latter crime will be entered in this column.

29. The hour at which accused was arrested, and the name of the Officer who made the arrest, will appear in column 7. Under Section 152, a Police Officer cannot under any circumstances detain an accused person longer that 24 hours. This limit of time, however, counts from the hour in which the accused was taken into custody by the Police, and has no reference to the time such accused person may have been in custody of others, as, for instance, in those cases where an offender has been arrested by the village Chowkeedar, or the injured person. Officers in charge of districts cannot exercise too close a supervision over Police Officers with regard to their strict adherence to Section 152.

30. If the offence reported in Form A., is one against property, and property of any kind has been found, the person on whom such property was found, with the name of the finder, should be distinctly specified in column 8, all these particulars may have an important influence on the ultimate issue of the case; any facts discovered at the outset in a case will naturally have great weight with the Magistrate, as they are less likely to be the result of collusion of parties, or suborning of witnesses, than circumstances which may come to light afterwards.

31. These remarks apply with equal force to entries in column 9, where the name and description of any weapon that may have been used, should be clearly specified.

32. In column 10, will be entered the names of all the persons charged by the complainant with having committed the offence.

33. In column 11, will be entered the names of the persons sent up for trial in custody of the Police; and in column 12, the names of persons who are released in bailable offences, and required to appear before a Magistrate.

34. In those cases where the Police release a person on bail, and in which they consider the charge well founded, it is necessary that a

certain day should be mentioned for the accused's appearance before the Magistrate, under Section 157.

35. In column 13, the signature of the Officer who has taken the charge should be inserted or attached.

36. The two last columns are left blank to be filled up by the Magistrate when the case is disposed off.

37. On the receipt of the Memo: directed in Chapter No. , of Part ——to be furnished by Court Inspectors, the last two lines on the counterfoil should be written up.

38. Police Officers must be careful not to give in Form A. reasons for accepting charges.

39. This Form (A) should not be sent in until the *completion of the enquiry*, and should be transmitted by the readiest and quickest means of communication. It should be addressed to the Police Officer in charge of the Sudder Station, or Sub-District, or Officer acting on their behalf, and not to the Court Inspector, as it is believed has been the practice in some Districts.

40. The Police Officer in charge should send these reports at once to the Court Inspector, who will lose no time in bringing the case to the notice of the Magistrate.

41. This Form, as well as Forms B. and C., will be kept in the Magistrate's Office with the records of the case, and will not be returned to District Superintendent or sub-District Officer.

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*Note.—A Memo. to be sent by the Court Inspector or Sub-Inspector to the Officer in charge of the Police Station, informing him of the result of the trial, and forwarding copy of any remarks the Magistrate who tried the case may have made regarding the Police investigation.

PART—

CHAPTER—

FINAL REPORT OF CHARGES IN WHICH ACCUSED ARE NOT SENT UP FOR TRIAL—*Form B.*

APPENDIX No. 3.

1. In Form B. should be entered those charges which are cognizable by the Police, and in which some particular person is charged with having been concerned, but which the Officer to whom the charge is preferred does not consider true, or not sufficiently proved to warrant his sending the accused before a Magistrate, whether the accused has been arrested and released on bail or recognizance, or whether no arrest has taken place.

2. It is necessary to explain that offences reported at Police Stations that are not cognizable by the Police, are not entered in this Form. A charge may be so palpably false on the face if it, that a Police Officer may consider himself justified in immediately rejecting it, in which case he enters it in Form B.

3. Or, after making enquiries into the charge, the Police Officer may come to the opinion that it is false; in this case also he enters it in Form B.

4. Reference has already been made, in Chapter 2, to charges preferred to the Police, in which complaints that are cognizable are mixed up with complaints that are not.

5. If the Police Officer, to whom such charge is preferred, is of opinion that the cognizable part of such charge is not well founded, he should decline to act on it, and enter it in Form B.

6. No very detailed directions are required concerning the manner in which this Form should be filled up. The instructions given regarding the filling in of the first four columns of Form A., apply equally to Form B. In column 5, the charge investigated by the Police should be entered fully and clearly. If it is an offence punishable by the Penal Code, the Section under which it is punishable should be mentioned, if not, the Special Act or Regulation.

7. In column 6 will be entered the amount of property stolen in true cases, that is to say, the amount reported by complainant as having been stolen, and not the amount reported by the Police after enquiry to have been stolen, *unless such is specially* sanctioned by the Magistrate.

8. In column 7 will be entered the names of the accused who have not been arrested, and in 8, those who have been arrested and released on bail or recognizances, the total of these two will show the number charged.

9. It must be noted that the difference between the bail and recognizance bonds, taken from persons released and reported in Form B., and those released and reported in Form A., is, that the former are to appear when called upon, and the latter on a fixed day. Police Officers must bear in mind that no person who has been apprehended shall be discharged except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate, (see Section 160. C. P.,) and that only a Magistrate can release a person from his engagement, whether such engagement be in the form of a bail or recognizance. Information on this point will be conveyed to Officers in charge of Police Stations by Court Inspectors, and it will be the duty of the former to enter the Magistrate's orders* on the counterfoil.

10. In column 10, the Officer who investigated the case will state clearly and concisely whether, in his opinion, the case is a true one or not, that is to say, whether the *crime* really occurred or not.

11. The charge made against a person may be entirely false, yet the case true. A. and B., charged with the murder of C., may be perfectly innocent, yet the murder may have been committed.

12. In the last column, a statement of the charge should be given in full, in order to prevent the accumulation of papers; this statement should be continued on the back of the form, not on a separate sheet, unless absolutely necessary.

13. If the Police Officer has acted correctly in not sending the accused for trial, it will be both his interest and duty to give a full statement of all the circumstances connected with it, as it is from this statement the Magisterial Officer will be enabled to judge whether he has acted properly or not.

14. In cases when the Police consider the charge unfounded and report it in Form B., but in which the Magistrate may consider that the Police have acted erroneously, that, in fact, the charge is well founded and should have been reported in Form A., he will, in all probability,

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* See note to Para. 37 of Chapter II.

order a fresh enquiry, The Police are bound to enter into such enquiry with as little delay as possible.

15. If, on the completion of such enquiry, the Police Officer sees reasons to consider the charge well founded, he will report it in Form A. If not, he will simply report that he still considers the charge, after re-investigation, untrue. There is no necessity for sending a second report in Form B. If the Magistrate does not order any re-investigation, but directs the accused to be sent before him for trial, Form A. will be sent with the accused.

16. Whenever any page of the book containing Forms A., B., or C., is rendered unfit for use by careless writing, blots, mistakes or erasures, it should be sent into the District Superintendent, who will write the word "cancelled" across the page in red ink, and append his signature.

17. On the receipt of a Charge Sheet in Form A., the sub-District Police Officer must at once submit the same to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and any changes or alterations that are necessary must be made by the Magistrate and not by the sub-District Officer.

18. But on the receipt of a Final Report of a case in B. or C. Form, the sub-District Police Officer may, if he thinks the investigating Officer has acted hastily or improperly, return the Form and direct a re-investigation, or depute another Officer to make a fresh enquiry.

PART—

CHAPTER—

FINAL REPORT OF CASES IN WHIGH NO ONE IS CHARGED—*Form C.*

APPENDIX No. 4.

1. In Form C., the final report will be submitted of all cases reported to the Police which are cognizable, and in which no particular person is charged by the complainant with having committed the offence, or the Police fail, after enquiry, to discover the perpetrators.

2. It must be clearly understood that this (as well as Forms A. and B.,) is the *final* report of the case, so that it is only when the investigation has been completed, and no one has been up to that time charged with the crime, that this Form will have to be submitted.

3. On first reporting a case, the complainant may say he suspects no one, and afterwards make a charge against some particular person, in such a case the final report will be in either A. or B. Form.

4. If no one is named by the complainant, but the Police from information received by them, arrest any one, the final report will be in A. or B. Form, according to the circumstances of the case; but the fact of the Police merely suspecting any one must not be considered the same thing as a charge made by the complainant against that person.

5. The columns in this Form, with one exception, are exactly the same as in B. From, and the instructions as to how they are to be filled in, apply equally to the one as to the other.

6. The exception is the column in B. Form, in which the names and addresses of accused persons are inserted; this column is altogether omitted in C. Form for obvious reasons.

7. Particular attention is drawn to the last two columns. In the last but one, the Police Officer who sends in the Form must clearly state whether *in his opinion* the crime was really committed, or whether the case is a false one.

8. If a non-cognizable crime is proved to have been committed, and not the cognizable offence, the Police Officer who makes the enquiry into the offence will say so clearly, and in as few words as possible, in column 8.

9. In the last column, a clear history of the case will be given, it is from this report that the Magistrate will generally form his opinion as to the action taken by the Police; when this portion of the report is properly written, there will be no necessity for the Magistrate to see the Special Diaries of the case.

10. If there is not sufficient room in this column, the report will be carried over to the back of the sheet, and, if necessary, continued on a separate piece of paper.

11. On the receipt from the Court Inspector, of the Memo: directed to be furnished in Chapter——* of Part———, the Magistrate's final order will be entered in the counterfoil of the book at the Police Station.

* See Note to Para 37, of Chapter 2.

12. If after sending in the final report of a case in B. or C. Forms, the Police obtain a clue to the parties who committed the offence, their having sent in the "final report" will not prevent their immediately proceeding to make a fresh enquiry; and if on the second enquiry the accused is sent up for trial, A. Form will have to be submitted; but *if no one is arrested*, no further report in either B. or C. Forms will have to be made.

13. A Magistrate directing an enquiry to be made by the Police under Section 133, C. P., regarding a case which is not cognizable by the Police, shall, in the first instance, send his order to the sub-District Officer, and not to the Officer in charge of the Police Station direct.

14. The sub-District Officer will forward, with his endorsement, the Magistrate's order to the Officer he wishes to make the enquiry; this Officer will then proceed in the same manner as he would with a cognizable case, except in the following two particulars:—

1*st*.—He shall not send in a first information report.

2*nd*.—He shall not arrest the accused without a warrant.

15. A report of the case under Sec. 180, C. P., will be sent by the investigating Officer to the sub-District Police Officer, and he will forward it at once to the Magistrate who ordered the investigation.

16. The Magistrate's order to make an enquiry into a non-cognizable case, does not give the Police the power of arresting the accused for an offence for which the law says he shall not arrest without a warrant.

17. If on the receipt of the report, the Magistrate should issue a warrant or summons against the accused, the Police Officer will report the case in A. Form, and send the same papers and forms, as he would in a cognizable case.

18. But if the Magistrate does not issue either a warrant or summons, the case will be reported in either B. or C. Forms, according as a charge is or is not made against any one by name.

19. The final report of every case investigated by the Police, whether cognizable or not, must be sent in one or other of the three final report forms, and the counterfoil, which should contain a precis of all the particulars noted in the sheet, should be filed among the Station Books.

20. Non-cognizable cases will not be entered in any of the books kept at sub-District or District Head Quarters, and shall not be entered in any of the returns furnished by sub-District Officers or District Superintendent.

PART—

CHAPTER—

MONTHLY RETURN OF CRIME FROM POLICE STATION.

APPENDIX No. 5.

1. THIS return will be submitted on the 3rd of each month from Officers in charge of Police Stations, to Police Officers in charge of sub-Districts, who again will forward them with their Monthly Return of Crime, (Appendix No. 10,) to the District Superintendent.

2. Cognizable cases, and *only* cognizble cases will be entered in this return. Non-cognizable cases, investigated by order of a Magistrate, will *not* find entry in this return.

3. All cases that were pending on the last day of the previous month, and all cases reported at the Station during the month, will be shewn in the return.

4. Cases are to be considered pending before a Magistrate regarding which the Magistrate's final orders are not passed by him, on or before the last day of the month.

5. Cases will be considered pending with the Police, (as far as this return is concerned) the final reports of which have not been despatched from the Police Station on or before the last day of the month.

6. All cognizable cases, of which first information reports are sent in during the month, will be entered in column 5.

7. In the columns 7 to 13, will be furnished information regarding cases of which the final reports have been sent in A. Form, and which have been *disposed of* during the month, that is to say, all cases reported in Form A., that were pending at the close of the last month, but were disposed of during the month, and cases reported during the month regarding which the Magistrate's *final* orders were passed before the close of the month ; all the rest will be shewn in column 38.

8. For instance, if the final report of a theft case is sent in Form A. during the month, but the Magistrate's final orders regarding the case were *not* passed by him on or before the last day of the month, the case will not be entered in columns 7 to 13 but in column 38. In the next month's return it will be entered in column 3, and the details given in columns 7 to 13.

9. The above rulesapply equally to cases reported in B. and C. Forms ; only cases that are *disposed of* during the month, will be entered under these heads, all others will be entered in column 38.

10. Columns 26 to 32, exhibit the result of the cases shewn to have been sent up for trial in column 13, and the total in column 32 will agree with that in 13.

11. In columns 33 and 34, will be shewn the amount of property stolen and recovered in cases *disposed of* during the month. The property said to have been stolen in cases declared by the Magistrate to be "false" will of course be deducted.

12. In column 35 will be shown the amount of property *reported* to have been stolen in cases shown in columns 27 and 38, and in column 36 the amount recovered up to the close of the month.

13. This return should not be dispatched from Police Stations till the 3rd of each month, to enable the Court Officer's Memo., regarding the Magistrate's final orders on cases passed at the end of the month, being received at Police Stations before the statement is made up.

14. From this statement sub-District Officers will be able to check their own Monthly Return of Crime, as all the information (with the exception of cases taken up by Magistrate's direct) will be found in this return.

PART—

CHAPTER—

SUB-DISTRICT POLICE OFFICERS' REGISTER OF CRIME.

APPENDIX No. 6.

1. EVERY Police Officer in charge of a sub-District, at the time of his hearing the reports from the Police Stations, will keep this book before him, and make the entries as the reports are read. The Form is given in Appendix No. 6.

2. All the reports from the Police Stations in the jurisdiction of a sub-District, will be numbered consecutively, monthly, that is to say, all the crime reported *at the Police Station* during the month, should receive the sub-District number for that month. If a crime is reported at a Police Station on the last day of January, and the report is not received by the sub-District Officer till the 1st or 2nd of February, the case should receive a January sub-District number.

3. All the information required to fill in the first eight columns will be received in the "first information" from Police Station (*see* Chapter I), and the next column can be filled in from the information contained in the Special Diaries and Final Report, and the last column will be filled in from the Magistrate's General Register of cases.

4. All the information that is not received or entered in this Register on the last day of the month should, when it is received in the following month, be entered in red ink. This will show the cases that were pending at the end of the month, without the trouble of copying them all over again.

5. It is from this book that the entries in the Magistrate's General Register of cases will be copied.

6. Of course, the primary duty of a Police Officer hearing the reports, is to check any irregularities of the Officers making the investigations, and to guide and instruct them; but it should be also his duty to see to the minor points, *viz.*, that the crime is placed under proper sections, that the date is correct, that the amount of property stolen and recovered, is correctly entered by Officers making investigations, &c., &c.

7. Special care should be taken to fill in correctly the columns showing the property stolen and recovered. In the former, the amount *reported* to have been stolen, as well as the amount *ascertained* to have been stolen, should both be entered.

8. In the column "result of Police enquiry and form in which reported" should be briefly entered the number of persons arrested, number at large, and number sent up for trial. If the case is ascertained to be false, or the Police fail to obtain any clue, the same should be clearly noted.

9. In the last column will be entered the *final* orders passed by a Magistrate in each case.

PART—

CHAPTER—

MAGISTRATE'S GENERAL REGISTER OF CRIME.

APPENDIX No. 7.

1 THIS Register will supersede the following three books :—

I.—General Charge Sheet.

II.—Register of Charges preferred, in which offenders are brought to trial, and—

III.—Register of Charges preferred, in which offenders are at large.

2. The principal objects of this book are, that the Magistrate having jurisdiction, may have clearly laid before him all cognizable cases that are reported to the Police; that his final orders may be taken on every individual case, and that facilities may be obtained in making out Crime Returns.

3. The book will be kept by the Court Inspector at Head Quarters, and by Court sub-Inspectors at each Head Quarters of a magisterial sub-District.

4. After the reports from the Police Stations are heard by the Police Officer in charge of the sub-District, his Crime Register will be handed over to the Court Inspector, together with all "first informations" received, and he will fill in columns 1 to 8 of all the cases, and then submit the book with the original First Reports to the magistrate having jurisdiction, and obtain his initials in column 9. The original reports will then be returned to the Police Officer in charge of the sub-District.

5. Any orders that the Magistrate may pass will be entered in his Order Book, (*see* Chapter——of Part——) and executed in the usual way.

6. As soon as the Final Report is sent in either Form A. B. or C., the Court Inspector or sub-Inspector will fill in columns 10 to 14, (he will obtain all the necessary information from the sub-District Police Officer's Crime Register) and again submit the book, together with the Final Report, to the Magistrate, who, if any prisoners are sent up for trial, will, in column 15, state what Magistrate is to try the case, or if the case be reported in either B. or C. Form, he will, in column 15, state what further steps he wishes the Police to take.

7. Under orders from Government, No. 6475, dated 18th November 1865, the Magistrate of the District or Joint Magistrate at Head Quarters, and Magistrate in charge of sub-Districts, are positively ordered to write in column 16 the orders passed by them in all cases reported in Forms B and C. These orders are to be considered final, and the Crime Returns are to be made out according to them.

8. All cases in which prisoners are sent up for trial, will be transferred from this book to the Register of the Magistrate who tries the case; and as he must state the Section under which he acquits, commits, or convicts, the Court Officer will have no difficulty in filling in column 16, to which he should obtain the initials of the Magistrate who tries the case.

9. Cases in which no one is sent up for trial, must come under one of the five following heads :—

Firstly.—When the accused has absconded.

Secondly.—When the charge against the accused is not proved, and the case ascertained to be entirely false.

Thirdly.—When the charge is not proved, but the case ascertained to be a true one.

Fourthly.—When no one is charged, and the case is false.

Fifthly.—When no one is charged, and the case is true.

10. Cases in which the accused have absconded will be reported in Form A, and from the time this final report is laid before the Magistrate, the case must be considered as pending before him, till he directs that it be struck off. In cases of this kind, however, the witnesses shall not be required to attend before the Magistrate without that Officer's orders to that effect.

11. Under orders from Government, quoted above, the Magistrate must decide whether a case is true or not. In both Forms, B. and C., Police Officers are directed to state clearly and fully their reasons for reporting in these forms. If the Magistrate is unable to come to a decision from these reports, he can send for the complainants or informants, and hear their story from themselves.

12. In cases in which no one is sent up for trial, it will rest with the Magistrate to say whether the case is true or not, and if he considers that the offence has been committed, it will rest with him to say under what section it is to be entered in his Quarterly Return of Crime as an undetected crime ascertained to have been committed.

13. It will be seen from the new Monthly Return of Crime, that persons arrested and released by the Police, and not required to appear before a Magistrate, will not in future appear amongst the acquittals ;

if the case is ascertained to be a false one, it will be entered under the head of False Cases.

14. All cases that are reported at Police Stations during a month, no matter when the crime was committed, should be entered under the head of that month in this Register, and receive the number for tha month, though the first report may not have been received till the begin ning of next month, a blank being left for this purpose at the end of each month. This number will correspond exactly with the sub-District number, entered in the first column of the sub-District Officer's Register of Crimes.

15. Cases of which the final report is not laid before a Magistrate on or before the last day of the month, will be entered in columns 10 to 14 in red ink ; this will show that the cases were pending with the Police on the last day of the month.

16. Cases of which the final reports are laid before a Magistrate on or before the last day of the month, but regarding which the Magistrate's final orders are not passed during the month, will be entered in columns 15 or 16, or both in red ink ; this will show that the case was pending with the Magistrate on the last day of the month.

17. In cases which the accused are at large, a conspicuous red ink mark should be made in the column of Remarks, so that it might be seen at a glance what cases of this nature are pending.

PART—

CHAPTER—

MAGISTRATE'S REGISTER OF CASES.

APPENDIX No. 8.

1. EACH Magistrate will have a book to himself, and all cases that are made over for him to try, by the Magistrate of the District or sub-District, will be entered in his Register.

2. From columns 1 to 10 will be filled in by the Court Inspector, and the next two columns will be in the Magtstrate's own hand-writing.

3. The crime entered in column 7 will be that under which the Police send the accused up for trial the Act and Section should always be noted. In column 8 will be entered the numbers in the Order Book of the orders passed by the Magistrate regarding the case, and in the next two columns will appear the dates on which the accused is brought before the Magistrate on remand.

4. Under orders of Government No. 6475, dated 18th November 1865, Magistrates will enter in column 11 the Act and Section under which they acquit, convict or commit, and in column 12 the Magistrate will make his comments on the conduct of the Police, and in the last column, the District Superintendent will write his replies.

5. Under the above orders of Government, subordinate Magistrates are prohibited from writing Roobacarries on the conduct of the Police in cases tried by them; they may, if they consider it necessary, send a copy of their remarks to the Magistrate of the District, who can take such notice of the same as he may deem proper.

6. When a Magistrate in charge of a sub-District animadverts on the conduct of the Police, a copy of his remarks will at once be sent by the sub-District Police Officer to the District Superintendent, who alone is to make any remarks in column 13.

7. District Superintendents are clearly to understand that they are on no account to make any recriminatory remarks in this book; they are to confine themselves to such remarks as will tend to clear up any misapprehensions the Magistrate may be laboring under, or to show the notice taken by them of the conduct of the Police Officers animadverted upon.

8. If the trial of a case is from any cause not completed by a Magistrate, and the case is transferred to another Officer, it should be entered in the Register of the Officer to whom it is made over.

9. In a sub-District, where there is only one Magistiaterial Officer, this book will be kept up, as well as the Magistrate's General Register of cases. In the latter *all* cognizable cases investigated by the Police, whether detected or not, whether false or true, will be entered ; whereas in this book, only cases in which the accused are sent up for trial, will be entered.

PART—

CHAPTER—

MONTHLY RETURN OF CRIME.

APPENDIX No. 9.

1. THIS Return is divided into three parts, and will be the only Departmental Return regarding Crime (except the Annual Report) which it will be necessary for District Superintendents to furnish.

2. Part I will show all the cognizable (and only the cognizable) cases that have been under either Police investigation or trial during the previous month.

3. A case is to be considered as "under investigation by the Police," till the *final* report has been actually laid before a Magistrate, that is to say, if the prisoners accused in a case are sent in during the month, and a form sent in and received by the District Superintendent on the last day of the month, but not submitted for the orders of the Magistrate till the 1st of the following month, the case is to be considered as "under investigation by the Police" on the last day of the month.

4. So again, if a B. Form is laid before a Magistrate on the last day of the month, and he does not pass any orders on it till the 1st, the case is to be entered as "under trial or pending before a Magistrate" on the last day of the month.

5. All cases reported *to the Police* after 12 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, and before 12 o'clock on the night of the last day, no matter when the crime may have been committed, or when the report is received at Head Quarters, are to be entered in the third line. All cognizable cases ordered by the Magistrate to be investigated, should also be entered in the third line. *See* Chapter I.

6. Only cognizable cases, in which no Police investigation has been held, should be entered in the fourth line. The mere serving summons on the accused or witnesses, or even arresting the accused on a Magistate's warrant is not to be looked upon in the light of a Police investigation. It is intended to show in this line all cases tried by the Magistrate without a preliminary Police investigation; information regarding

these cases will be obtained from the return furnished by Court Inspectors, Chapter * of Part . Cognizable cases transferred from other Districts and tried by a Magistrate, without any preliminary Police investigation in his District, will be entered in this line.

7. Hitherto it has been the custom to show the men released by the Police, and not required to appear before the Magistrate for trial, under the head of acquittals; this will be discontinued in future, and they will be shewn under the head of false and true cases in which arrests have been made, and the parties not required to appear before a Magistrate, to answer to the charge.

8. In the next two lines are to be entered cases ascertained to be false, and in which arrests have not been made. The total will show the entire number of false cases that have been investigated by the Police during the month.

9. It must be borne in mind that it is only after the Magistrate says that he agrees with the Police that a case is false, that it is to be entered under this head; till such opinion is given, the case is to be held as pending before the Magistrate (*See* Chapter 7, paras. 10 and 11).

10. In the next three lines of the Return should be entered cases ascertained to have been committed, but which the Police, from either want of evidence or other causes, do not send up for trial. These cases will all be counted against the Police as crime committed, the perpetrators of which have not been brought to justice.

11. In both false and true cases in which arrests are made, some of the parties so arrested may be released on bail and not required to appear before a Magistrate, while there may be others who are sent up for trial. In such cases, in the column of cases, no number should be entered. For instance, if A is charged with a crime, and after arrest he is released and not required to appear before a Magistrate, one case and one person should be entered; but if A and B are charged, both arrested, A released on bail, and B sent up for trial, no case and one person should be entered. The case appearing opposite acquittals, convictions, or committals, according as B may be disposed of by the Magistrate.

12. In the next five lines will be shewn the result of trials completed during the month. If in one case three persons are sent up for trial, one

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* *Note.*—A Monthly Return to be furnished by Court Inspectors at Head Quarters, and Court sub-Inspectors at sub-District Head Quarters, showing cognizable cases tried by Magistrate without any preliminary investigation by the Police, including cases transferred from other Districts.

of the three acquitted, one convicted and one committed, the *case* should be entered opposite the conviction and not opposite the other lines.

13. By "otherwise released" is meant persons who after appearing before a Magistrate are released otherwise than as acquitted: a man who is allowed to turn Queen's evidence will, for instance, come under this head.

14. Under the next four heads will be shewn all persons who are sent up for trial by the Police, and who are not accounted for as above. If in a case in which a prisoner has either escaped, died, &c., and another prisoner in the some case has been either convicted, committed, or acquitted, the *case* should not be entered opposite the escape, &c., but opposite the conviction, &c.; but if the only prisoner concerned in the case escapes, &c., the *case* should be entered under the former head.

15. The instructions laid down in Sections 3 and 4 of this Chapter, apply equally to cases pending at the end of the month.

16. The Memo. regarding property stolen and recovered is in itself quite clear and requires no particular remarks. The principal thing to be remembered is that only property stolen in *true* cases *disposed* of during the month, whether the accused be brought to trial or not, is to be shewn in the last line but one of the Return.

17. In the Memo. shewing the result of trials, the number of persons sent in by the Police should be given in the first column, and in the second those sent in on the summons or warrants of the Magistrate. All cognizable cases taken up by Magistrates, without preliminary investigation by the Police should, of course, be entered in the 2nd column.

Part II.

18. The Abstract of Heinous Crimes explains itself and requires no particular remarks, except that the crimes detailed in the next or third Part should all be shewn here.

Part III.

19. In the statement of heinous offences, on the one hand, too much brevity should be avoided, and on the other hand, useless repetitions; the narrative should show clearly the action taken by the Police, and the results. Crimes that are reported in one month's statement, and continued in the following month, should be taken up at the point where the narrative left off.

20. District Superintendents are only to report crimes up to the time of their committal to the Sessions, or final disposal by the Magistrate; after that it rests with the Magistrate to make all further reports concerning them.

21. Deputy Inspectors-General will forward this Return with their comments to the Inspector-General, as early in the month as is practicable; they will submit each District as it reaches them, and not wait till the reports are received from the whole Circle. Officers in charge of sub-Districts will furnish this Return, shewing the crimes investigated, &c., &c., within their respective jurisdictions, to the District Superintendent.

22. Two copies of this Return, in full, and for the whole District, will be sent to the Magistrate of the District who, after filling in part III., will return one copy to the District Superintendent, with his signature attached to that column. This copy will be forwarded by the District Superintendent to the Deputy Inspector-General after he has entered the Magistrate's remarks in the Office copy of the Return.

23. The other copy to be sent by the Magistrate to the Commissioner.

PART—

CHAPTER—

QUARTERLY RETURN OF CRIME.

APPENDICES Nos. 10 to 14.

1. ALTHOUGH the Police Quarterly Return of Crime is entirely abolished, yet it will be the duty of the Police Officers in charge of Districts and sub-Districts to assist Magistrates in making out their Quarterly Returns of Crime to the extent laid down in this Chapter.

List of Circular Orders for the preparation of the Crime Return.

Circulars.	Number.	Date.			Remarks.
		Date.	Month.	Years.	
Nizamut Adawlut and High Court Circular Orders ...	17	26	June ...	1855	
Ditto	59	9	June ...	1858	
Ditto	66	9	June ...	1859	
Ditto	76	8	August	1860	
Ditto	78	17	Sept. ...	1860	
Ditto	79	17	Ditto ..	1860	
Ditto	19	31	Dec. ...	1861	
Ditto	91	22	April...	1862	
Ditto	11	22	Ditto ...	1863	
Ditto	17	9	Sept.	1864	
Ditto	18	15	Ditto...	1864	
Nizamut Adawlut's Rules for the preparation of the Magistrate's Statement	...	...	...	...	J. Carrau's Edition, page 296 to 327.

2. The forms will be those ordered from time to time by the High Court, and District Superintendents will be entirely guided by Magistrates as to how they are to be filled in, as the Magistrate will sign these Returns, and will be responsible to his superiors for their correctness. Police Officers will take his interpretation of the orders passed on the subject.

3. In the margin is given a list of the Circular Orders issued by the late Nizamut Adawlut and present High Court regarding these returns; copies should be obtained from Magistrates of any orders that may be passed hereafter.

4. Statement No. 1, Part I., will be furnished by District Superintendents as regards cognizable cases; the information for columns 9 and 10 must be obtained from the Magistrates through the Court Inspectors.

5. Instead of columns 14, 15 and 16, one column giving the total number of acquittals will be furnished by District Superintendents;

the Magistrate's establishment will sub-divide it under the three heads.

6. Parts 2 and 3 of Statement No. I. will be entirely furnished by District Superintendents as regards cognizable cases, and as much of Part 1. of Statement No. II. as regards heading No. 70 of cognizable cases, and Statement A at the end of the returns.

7. Beyond the above, the Magistrate will not have the power of calling upon District Superintendents to furnish any further information.

8. Officers in charge of Sub-Districts will assist their Magistrates in making out their returns, and will forward to the District Superintendent a copy of the same.

9. District Superintendents will keep in their offices a copy of the return for the whole District, as it will be from these Returns that they will be required to make up their Annual Returns of Crime.

10. To prevent any misunderstanding regarding the extent and description of assistance Police Officers are to give in making out these Returns, the following instructions are laid down :—

11. As soon after the 1st of April, July, October and January as possible, District Superintendents and Officers in charge of sub-Districts, will have the returns mentioned in this Chapter made out in their offices, and forward the same duly signed to the Magistrate of the District or sub-District.

12. If their returns do not agree with those made out in the Magistrate's office, Police Officers in charge of Districts and sub-Districts will render every assistance in finding out the errors and rectifying the same.

13. The copy to be kept in the District Superintendent's office will be the return, after all corrections are made, and as it is sent out of the Magistrate's office.

PART—

CHAPTER—

ANNUAL RETURN OF CRIME.

APPENDICES Nos. 9, 10, & 15.

1. THREE Returns of crime will be furnished by District Superintendents.

1*st.*—A Return for the whole year in the new Monthly Return Form (No. 9).

2*nd.*—A return in the Form of the Magistrate's Quarterly Return of Crime, Statement 1, Part I.

3*rd.*—A Comparative Table of the previous year with that under review, (No. 15).

2. The first Return will be exactly like the Monthly Returns; Part I. will be a mere addition of the twelve Monthly Returns.

3. The second Part will also be an addition of the twelve Monthly Returns, only that the cases pending at the close of the previous years will be shown, instead of the cases pending at the close of each month.

4. In the third Part, the history of each case will be given complete, and not in disjointed portions as in the Monthly Statements.

5. The second Return will be the same as the Magistrate's, with this exception, that only the cognizable cases will be given in detail; the non-cognizable cases will be shewn together in one line at the bottom.

6. The third Return will be a Statement shewing the crime of the year under review in comparison with that of the previous years, and will be easily compiled from the above two Statements.

7. Other annual Returns such as "unnatural deaths," "prisoners escaped from the custody of the Police," &c., will be dealt with separately.

PART—

CHAPTER—

DISTRICT SUPDT.'S INDEX OF CRIME, OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

APPENDIX No. 16.

1. THE principal object of this book is to enable the District Superintendent to see what crime is committed in his District.

2. This Index will not be kept in Districts which are not divided into sub-Districts, as the Head Quarters' sub-District Officer's Crime Register will in itself show the crime of the whole District.

3. The book should be divided into as many parts as there are Police Stations in the District, one part being set aside for each Police Division, and all the crimes reported as having being committed in a Division should be entered together.

4. Each part should contain a sufficient number of pages for the entry of all the cases reported in a Division during the year.

5. Each sub-District will be in charge of a Police Officer. In a few instances this Police Officer will be an Assistant Superintendent, but more generally an Inspector.

6. The Head Quarters sub-District, that is to say, the Police Stations that send their reports to the Sudder Station, will also be under the immediate charge of a Police Officer other than the District Superintendent. This Police Officer will generally be an Assistant Superintendent at Head Quarters.

7. It has already been shewn in Chapter I, that a copy of the First Information Report will be sent from all the Police Stations in the District to the District Superintendent direct; this report will be indexed in this book, that is to say, columns 1 to 9 will be filled in from it.

8. In heinous cases (*i. e.*, cases of which special reports of crimes have to be written) the sub-District Officers will forward with their remarks, the Special Diaries to the District Superintendent; in all other cases, a short Memo. containing the pith of the Special Diary, with the substance of the orders passed on it, will be sent daily to the District Superintendent. These Memos. will be indexed in the succeeding columns.

9. When each case is finally disposed off by the Magistrate, the Court Officer will send direct to the District Superintendent a copy of the Memo. ordered in Chapter From this Memo. the columns containing the final orders of the Magistrate will be filled in.

10. Thus the first report of every case that occurs in the whole District will be received by the District Superintendent from Police Stations direct. During the investigation of the case, the Special Diaries in heinous offences, and abstracts of the Special Diaries of all other cases, will be received from the sub-District Officers, and a report of the Magistrate's final orders on each case will be received direct from the Court Officer.

11. The only point that appears to require any special remarks is the Memo. containing the abstract of the Diaries to be furnished by sub-District Officers.

12. Vernacular papers that are received or sent out of an Office are always "sealed" (or indexed). It is simply a copy of the "seal" (or index) regarding the Diary received and the "seal" of the orders sent by the sub-District Officer to the investigating Officer that should be sent in the Memo. to the District Superintendent, and nothing more.

13. If printed Memo. slips on common paper, with the following heading in the vernacular were used, instead of Purwannahs, the extra labor would be very little indeed.

_____ Sub-District.

Sub-District No. of Case _____

_____ Police Station.

Police Station No. of Case _____

Complainant _____

Accused _____

Charge _____

Dated _____ the _____ of _____ 186

14. The heading of the Memos. containing the replies from the District Superintendent to the sub-District Officer should be—

BENGAL POLICE.

_____ District.

Complainant _____

Accused _____

Charge _____

Dated _____ the _____ of _____ 186

15. The first information reports of heinous offences will be shewn to the Magistrate of the District (and if he wishes it, of all other cases too) and the Special Diaries, or such portion of them as are of interest or importance, should also be shewn to him.

16. This book should at all times be open to the inspection of the Magistrate of the District.

17. From this book, and from this book alone, will District Superintendents be able to check the Monthly and other Crime Returns from sub-Districts.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

The first information of a cognizable crime reported at _____ *Police Station,* _____

sub-District, _____ *District, under Section* 139 *of the Criminal Procedure Code.*

Date and hour of receipt at Police Station of first information.	Name of informant and parties concerned.	Crime reported, amount stolen, &c.	Date of occurrence of the crime	Place of occurrence, direction and distance from Police Station.	Steps taken by Officer in charge of Station

No.

In charge of _____ *Police Station.*

Date of Despatch.

COMPLAINANT OR INFORMANT'S STATEMENT.

APPENDIX No. 2.

BENGAL POLICE _____ DISTRICT.

A Form.

Charge Sheet of a case reported at _____ *Police Station, dated the* _____ *of* _____ 186

No. of Charge

Date of Charge Sheet

No. of 1st information

Date of 1st information

Complainant

Witnesses

Crime established before Police

Name of Arresting Officer

List of property found

Weapons or instruments found

Persons charged

Persons forwarded under custody

Persons admitted to bail

Crime established before Magistrate

Result of trial

Signature of Officer taking the Charge

No of charge.	No. of first information.	Date and hour complained at Station, and by whom	Name and address of complainant or person charging	Name and address of witnesses	Charge established bef re the Police.	Date, hour, and by whom taken into custody.	Property found on person and where, and by whom.	Weapons or instruments found connected with the crime	Accused Persons. Named by Complaint	Sent up in custody.	Set up on bail for trial.	Signature of Police Officer taking the charges	Crime established before Magistrate, and now disposed of on trial	Remarks by Magistrate.
1.	2.	3	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9	10.	11.	12.	13.	14	15

APPENDIX No. 3.

BENGAL POLICE_____DISTRICT.

B Form.

Final Report of a case reported at_____Police Station, in which the charge against the accused was not sufficiently proved to warrant their being sent up for trial.

No.

Date

No. of 1st information

How and by whom reported

Name of complainant or informant

Crime

Amount of Property stolen

Accused not arrested

Accused arrested and released

Crime true or not

Signature of investigating Police Officer

Magistrate's final orders

Date and No. of Final Report.	No. of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to Station	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or complaint	Amount of Property ascertained to have been stolen.	Name and address of accused persons.		Signature of Officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime after investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the Police, and reasons for not sending the accused before the Magistrate for trial.
						Not arrested.	Arrested and released.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.

APPENDIX NO. 4.

BENGAL POLICE _____ _ _____ DISTRICT.

C Form.

Final Report of a case reported at _____ Police Station in which no one was charged with the crime, and no clue obtained by the Police.

No.

Date

No of first information

How and by whom reported

Name of complainant or informant

Crime

Amount of Property stolen

Crime true or not

Signature of investigating Police Officer

_____

Final order of the Magistrate

Date and No	No of first information of the case	How and by whom brought to Station	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or complaint.	Amount of Property ascertained to have been stolen.	Signature of Officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime after investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the Police, reason of failure or grounds for believing the charge a false one
1	2	3.	4.	5	6.		8	9.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Monthly Return of Crime from the Police Station of _____ *for the Month of* _____ 186 .

Number of First Information Report.	Description of Crime and Act & Section under which sent up for trial, or if pending, investigated by the Police.	Number of Cases under trial and Police investigation during the month. Pending at the close of previous month with: Police. Cases.	Police. Persons.	Magistrate. Cases.	Magistrate. Persons.	Reported at Police Station during the month. Cases.	Reported. Persons.	Total. Cases.	Total. Persons.	Reported in A. Form. Number of Cases.	Number of Persons. Charged by the Complainant with the Crime.	Arrested and released by Police and not sent up for trial.	Absconded or escaped after arrest.	Sent up for trial. In Custody.	On Bail.	Total.	Reported in B. Form. False Case in which arrests were made. Number of Cases.	No. of Persons. Charged.	Arrested and released.	False Cases in which no arrests were made. Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	True Cases in which arrests were made. Number of Cases.	No. of Persons. Charged.	Arrested and released.	True cases in which no arrests were made. Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Reported in C. Form. Reported by the Police as False Cases.	Reported by the Police as True Cases.	Result of Trials, or details of Column 13. Acquitted. Cases.	Acquitted. Persons.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Committed. Cases.	Committed. Persons.	Compromised. Cases.	Compromised. Persons.	Otherwise released. Cases.	Otherwise released. Persons.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred. Cases.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred. Persons.	Total. Cases.	Total. Persons.	Amount of Property stolen and recovered. In Cases disposed of during the month. *Ascertained* to have been stolen.	Recovered.	In Cases pending at the close of the month. Reported to have been stolen.	Recovered.	Cases Pending at the close of the month with. Police. Cases.	Police. Persons.	Magistrate. Cases.	Magistrate. Persons.	
1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25	26.		27.		28.		29.		30.		31.		32.		33.	34.	35.	36.	37.		38.		
6 of Nov.	Murder 302	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	* Struck off by order of Magistrate.
8 of „ ...	Highway Robbery ... 392	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	341 8 9	.....	...	...	1	1 †	† The accused has absconded — case still pending.
9 of Dec ...	House-breaking ... 436	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
10 of „ ...	Theft 380	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	4	1	4	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	89 0 0	89 0 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 of Jan ...	Theft 379	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
2 „ ...	Grevious Hurt and House-breaking ... 459	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3‡	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	147 9 3	103 0 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	‡ One man not arrested.
3 „ ...	Theft 380	...	...	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
4 „ ...	Hurt by dangerous weapons 324	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
5 „ ...	Dacoity 395	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....¶	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	¶ Rs. 500 said to have been stolen.
6 „ ...	Theft 380	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
7 „ ...	House-trespass ... 448	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
8 „ ...	Theft 380	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	1	4	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	62 7 6	54 11 3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
9 „ ...	Theft 379	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	...	1	2	
10 „ ...	Criminal trespass ... 447	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
11 „ ...	Dacoity 395	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,167 0 0	.....	1	10	...	...	
12 „ ...	Theft 380	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	3	

APPENDIX No. 6.

Register of all Cognizable Cases, reported by the Police, in ..... Sub-District, during the Month of January 1865.

Police Station No.	Division.	Complaint.	Complainant.	Accused.	Date of occurrence.	Date of information at Police Station.	Date of final report.	Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Number of persons concerned.	Name of Police Officer conducting enquiry.	Result of Police enquiry and Form in which reported.	Date when sent to Deputy Magistrate.	Final order by the Magistrate.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.			11.			12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	Soojagunj	Dacoity 395	Kamoo Mandul	Denoo and five others	2-1-65	2nd	7th	500	0	4	22	8	0	6	E. F.	Six persons arrested, two released on bail, four sent up for trial under Section 379. Theft: Form A.	8th	3 Convicted, 1 acquitted under Section 380. Rs. 100 worth stolen.
1	Shahanuggur	Theft 380	Emam Bux	Koodrut Oollah	3-1-65.	3-1-65.	8-1-65.	23	0	1	0	0	0	1	G. H.	No arrests made—case false Form B.	9th	Case not to be entered in Magistrate's quarterly return of crime.
1	Dowlutabad	Voluntarily C. G. Hurt 325.	Soonnee Bewa	Gopaul Ghose.	4-1-65.	5-1-65.	7-6-65.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I. J.	One man arrested and released as case was one of petty assault Form B.	9th	Case to be entered under Section 352.
2	Soojagunj	Murder 302	Chuggutter Khan father of Pearee	Bucktower Khan	4-1-65.	4-1-65.	10-1-65.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	K. L.	Accused absconded—case true Form A.	10th	Case to remain pending for the present.
1	Pulsa	Theft 380	Kirty Chunder Banerjee	Unknown	3-1-65.	3-1-65.	20-1-65.	1,526	0	0	0	0	0	Unknown.	M. N.	No clue obtained, no property recovered—case true Form C.	21st	Case to be entered in crime return under Section 380.
2	Pulsa	Dacoity 395	Gopee Sonar	Unknown	5-1-65.	6-1-65.	22-1-65.	229	0	0	0	0	0	Unknown.	A. B.	Entirely a false case—no dacoity committed. Form C.	24th	Case not to be entered in crime return.
1	Burwa	House-breaking by night 456	Jadub Chatterjee	Toofanee Shaick and two others	24-1-65.	24-1-65.	29-1-65.	56	9	0	2	10	0	3	C. D.	Case proved, all three accused arrested and sent up for trial Form A.	30th	All three prisoners convicted under Sec. 456.
3	Soojagunj	Theft 380	Geree Ghose.	Shahacheree Bewa	29-1-65.	30-1-65.	1-2-65.	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	E. F.	No arrests made—case true Form B.	2nd February	Case to be entered in crime return under Section 380.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Magistrate's General Register of Cases.

S. D. monthly consecutive No.	Police Station.	First information of case.							Result of Police investigation.				Form of Final Report.	Magistrate's orders.		Remarks.
		P. S. No.	Dates of			Crime as reported to Police with Section of P. C.	Names of parties concerned.	Magistrate's initial.	Dates of		Shewing arrests made, &c.	Crime established before Police, with Section.		Preliminary.	Final.	
			Occurrence.	Information to Police.	Report before Magistrate.				Final Report.	Submitting to Magistrate.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
			January.						January.							
1	Soojagunz.	1	2nd .	2nd.	3rd.	Dacoity 395 of Rs. 500 worth of property stolen.	Kamoo Mundul, Complainant, *versus* Denoo and five others.	A. B.	7th.	8th.	Six persons arrested, two released on bail, four sent up for trial, Rs. 100 worth stolen, Rs. 22-8 recovered.	Theft 379.	A.	Mr. Joint Magistrate C. D. will try this case. 8th. A. B.	3 convicted and 1 acquitted under Section 380, only Rs. 100 worth really stolen. 11-1-65. C. D.	Entered in Crime Return.
2	Shahanuggur.	1	3rd.	3rd.	4th.	Theft 380 of Rs. 23 worth of property.	Emam Bux *versus* Koodrut Oollah.	A. B.	8th.	9th.	No arrests made, case false.	None.	B.	If the Complainant wishes for re-investigation, to appear before me within 7 days. 9th. A. B.	Case false, not to be entered in Crime Return. 17-1-65. A. B.	Entered as false case.
3	Dowlatabad.	1	4th.	5th.	6th.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Section 325.	Soonnee Bewa *versus* Gopaul Ghose.	A. B.	7th.	9th.	One man arrested and released, as case was one of petty assault.	None.	B.	Complianant and accused to be summoned before me. 10-1-65. A. B.	Case to be entered under Section 352. 18-1-65. A. B.	Entered in Police Monthly Return of Crime as a false case.
4	Soojagunz.	2	4th.	4th.	6th.	Murder 302.	Bucktewar Khan charged with the murder of his wife Pearee, by her father Chuggutee Khan.	A. B.	10th.	10th.	The accused has absconded and no trace can be obtained of him.	Murder 302	A.	A warrant to be issued and a Hooliah sent to all neighbouring Districts, Rs. 200 reward. 11-1-65. A. B.	Case to remain pending for the present. 31-1-65. A. B.	Case struck off on the 31st March. 31-3-65. A. B.
5	Pulsa.	1	3rd.	3rd.	6th.	Theft 380, of Rupees 1,526.	Kirty Chunder Banerjee *versus* Unknown.	A. B.	20th	21st.	No clue obtained, and no property recovered, case true one.	Theft 380.	C.	Another Inspector should be sent to re-investigate this case. 21-1-65. A. B.	Case to be entered in Crime Return, under Section 380. 29-1-65. A. B.	Entered.
6	Pulsa.	2	5th.	6th.	7th.	Dacoity 395 Rupees 229 stolen.	Gopee Sonar *versus* Unknown.	A. B.	22nd.	24th.	This is entirely a false case, no Dacoity was committed.	None.	C.	.....	I agree with the Police; Crime not to be entered in Return. 24-1-65. A. B.	Entered as false case in Police Return, not entered in Quarterly Return.
7	Burwa.	1	24th.	24th.	26th.	House-breaking by night, Section 456, Rupees 56-9 stolen.	Jadub Chatterjea *versus* Toofance Shaik and two others.	A. B.	29th.	30th.	Case proved, all three accused, arrested, and sent up for trial, recovered Rs. 29-10.	House-breaking by night, Section 456.	A.	Baboo G. F. Deputy Magistrate, will try this case. 30-1-65. A. B.	All three prisoners convicted under Section 456. 1-2-65. G. F.	Entered in January's Return, as case pending before Magistrate.
									February.							
8	Soojagunz.	3	29th.	30th.	30th.	Theft 380 Rupees 2-4.	Geree Ghose *versus* Sohochuree Bewa.		1st.	2nd.	No arrest made, case true.	Theft 380, Rs. 2-4.	B.	.....	The case to be entered in Crime Return, under Section 380, as an unsuccessful one. 3-2-65. A. B.	Entered in January's Return, as a case pending with the Police.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Magistrate's Register of Cases.

Date of making over the case to Magistrate.	Name of Police Station.	Name of complainant.	Names of complainant's witnesses.	Name of accused.	Names of accused's witnesses.	Crime and Section under which sent up for trial.	No. of the orders passed in Magistrate's order book.	Remands granted or postponements		Charge how disposed of by Magistrate, what offence proved, with Section, date of sentence, committal, or discharge, amount of punishment. If acquitted, Section under which the case to be entered in quarterly Return of Crime.	Magistrate's remarks on conduct of Police. If case not proved, what further operation directed by the Magistrate.	District Superintendent's rep
								Date on which remanded.	Date on which to be heard.			

APPENDIX No. 9.

PART 1.

Monthly Return of Crime, *District, for the month of* 186

	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Remarks
Cases under investigation by the Police on the last day of the month of	10	30			
Cases under trial or pending before Magistrate on the last day of	25	37			
Cases reported to the Police during the month of	65	140			
Cases taken up by Magistrate direct during the month of	2	7			
			102	214	
Total cognizable cases under trial and investigation during the month of January			102	214	
False cases in which after an arrest has been made, but before the accused is sent for trial, the case is proved to be false	2	2 3			Arrested Not arrested.
False cases in which the charge preferred against parties named is not proved and no arrest made ..	14	19			
False cases in which no persons are charged by name and the case ascertained to be false	5	0			
Total cases as ascertained to be false charges	...		21	51	
True cases in which arrests have been made, and the accused released on bail for want of evidence and not tried	1	2 1			Arrested Not arrested
True cases in which the charge is not proved against the accused and who have not been arrested ..	7	15			
True cases in which no persons are charged and no clue obtained by the Police ...	9	0			
Total cases ascertained to be true but no one brought to trial			17	18	
Acquitted ..	11	36			
Convicted	26	46			
Committed ...	2	6			
Compromised	3	4			
Otherwise released	1	1			
Total cases tried and disposed off during the month of			43	89	
Carried over ..			81	161	

APPENDIX No. 9.

PART 1.—*(Continued.)*

Monthly Return of Crime, Moorshedabad District, for the month of January 1865.—(Continued.)

	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Remarks.
Brought over	...	...	81	161	
Died	1	1			
Escaped after having been sent before the Magistrate... ...	0	0			
Transferred to other Districts	0	0			
Transferred to non-cognizable cases	2	3			
Total cases in which persons arrested and sent up for trial have not been tried	...	...	3	4	
Cases in which the accused has absconded, *i. e.*, evaded arrest, or escaped after arrest, but before being sent to a Magistrate, and regarding which cases the Magistrate's order to strike them off have been passed.	...	...	1	1	
Cases under investigation by the Police at the close of the month of January	5	16			
Cases under trial before Magistrate at the close of the month of January	12	32			
Total pending	...	...	17	48	
Grand Total	...	...	102	214	

Memo.			
Amount of property reported to have been stolen in cases pending on the last day of December	205	0	0
Ditto in cases occurred during the month of January	3,142	0	0
Total	3,347	0	0
Deduct amount in cases proved to be false ...	1,500	0	0
Amount actually stolen	1,847	0	0
Deduct amount in cases pending on the last day of January	310	0	0
Amount actually stolen in cases disposed off during the month	1,547	0	0
Amount recovered in the above cases ...	1,032	0	0

Memo.

	Persons sent in by The Police.	Persons summoned. by Magistrate.
Acquitted	31	5
Convicted	40	2
Committed	6	0
Compromised	3	1
Otherwise released	1	0
	81	8

or 66 per cent.

PART II.

Abstract of Heinous Offences investigated during the month of January 1865.

Whether from previous month, or during the month.	Nature of Crime.	No. of case in the narrative, Part III.	By *whom* investigation was made.	Total number of days absent.	Total number of miles travelled.	REMARKS.
Pending from last month ...	Dacoity	1	District Supdt.	4	56	
Ditto ...	Murder	2	Mr. Asst. Supdt. A. B.	3	28	
During the month	Highway robbery	3	Inspector C. D.	9	60	
Ditto ...	Dacoity	4	District Supdt.	7	102	
Ditto ...	Ditto	5	Mr. Asst. Supdt. A. B.	5	18	
Ditto ...	Murder	6	District Supdt.	2	0	at Hd. Quarters
Ditto ...	Dacoity	7	Inspector E. F.	11	30	

MEMO. *of Result of Trials.*

No. of case.	Crime.	Sent of for trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise released.	Total.
1	Dacoity	7	...	...	7	...	7
2	Murder	no clue obtained.					
3	Highway Robbery	3	1	...	2	...	3
4	Dacoity	False case					
5	Dacoity	Pending					
6	Murder	Pending					
7	Dacoity	9	2	...	6	1	9

MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT, DATED
BERHAMPORE,
The 5th of February 1865.

District Supdt. of Police.

PART III.

Monthly Statement of Henious Offences, viz., *Murders, Highway Robberies, Dacoity, Thefts by administering Poisonous or deliterous Drugs, Extensive Burglaries, aggravated Affrays, and Counterfeiting Coin and Government Stamps, for the month of January.*

Crime.	Date of occurrence.	District Superintendent's report of crime and progress of investigation.	Opinion of Magistrate on the action of the Police.	Remarks by Deputy Inspector-General.
No. Dacoity				
In the House of A. B.				
In the village of C.				
In the Police Station of D.				
About 4 miles N. E. of the Police Station of E.				
No. 2 Murder				
Of F. G.				
In the village of H.				
In the Police Station of B.				
About 6 miles S. W. of the Police Station of				

APPENDIX No. 10.

No. 1.

Part 1. *STATEMENT of Crimes committed in Zillah on the and of the number of Persons under trial convicted and acquitted before the Assistant Pri cipal Sudder Ameen and the Sudder Ameen, and before the Magistrate, and Joint Magistrate, the number committed to take their trial at the Session, and the number under trial at the close of*

Officers employed as Magistrates Jcint Magistrates and Assistants.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		20	21	22	23
Vide Memo C. under "Remarks."		No of Crimes ascertained to have been commenced in.	Under trial at the close of				No of Cases & Persons brought to trial during the		Received by transfer.		Total No. of persons under trial.	Disposed of					Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Under rial at the close of			
No. of offence corresponding with the Schedule.	Description of Crimes.		Cases.	Prisoners in Jail.	Persons on Bail.	Persons on Recognizance.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Convicted.	Committed.	Persons, the charges against whom have been withdrawn under Sections 271 & 272.	Discharged under Sec. 225 and 250 C. Cr. P.	Acquitted under Sec. 258, & 272. C. Cr. P.				Cases.	Prisoners in Jail.	Persons on Bail.	Persons on recognizance.

APPENDIX No. 11.

Part 2. *Number apprehended during the or attending on Summons per Column* 8. *Part* 1.

By the Police Officer.	By the Magistrate and his Subordinates.	Total.

APPENDIX No. 12.

Part 3. *Number of Persons apprehended, sent in, or released by the Police.*

Total No. of Persons apprehended	
2. Sent in by order of the Magistrate issued in consequence of the Police Officer's report.	
3. Sent in by the Police Officer's own authority.	
4. Released on bail.	
5. Pending investigation at the Police Stations.	

APPENDIX No. 13.

A. Column 14, 15, *&* 16, *Part* 1, *Statement No.* 1.

	Persons.
Number of persons acquitted	
Summoned by the Magistrate, and his Subordinates ...	
Sent in by the Police	
Released on bail by the Police, and not required to appear before the Magistrate	
Total ...	

APPENDIX No. 14.

Part 1, Detail of Headings Nos. 70 and 71 of Statement No. 1, Part 1.

No. of offence corresponding with the schedule.	Description of Crimes.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		No. of cases ascertained to have been committed in	Under trial at the close of				No. of Cases and Persons brought to trial during the		Received by Transfer.		Total No. of Persons under trial.	Disposed of								Under trial at the close of			
			Cases.	Prisoners in Jail.	Persons on Bail.	Persons on recognisance.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Convicted.	Committed.	Persons, the charges against whom have been withdrawn under Sec. 271. C. Cr. P.	Discharged under Sec. 225 & 250. C. Cr. P.	Acquitted under Sec. 253, 259, & 272. C. Cr. P.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Cases.	Prisoners in Jail.	Persons on Bail.	Persons on recognisance.
	Total																						

APPENDIX No. 15.

Comparative Table of Criminal Offences Cognizable and not Cognizable by the Police, for the Years 186 , and 186 .

Description of Crime.	186 .											189 .												Increase on previous year.												Decrease on previous year.												Remarks.
	No. of cases ascertained to have been committed.	No. of persons supposed to have been concerned.	No. of person arrested.	No. of persons released by Police.	Result of trials.							No. of cases ascertained to have been committed.	No. of persons supposed to have been concerned.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of Persons released by Police.	Result of trials.							No. of cases ascertained to have been committed.	No. of persons supposed to have been concerned.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons released by Police.	Result of trials.							No. of cases ascertained to have been committed.	No. of persons supposed to have been concerned.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons released by Police.	Result of trial.								
					Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.	Compromised.	Otherwise released.	Pending.	Total No. sent up for trial.					Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.	Compromised.	Otherwise released.	Pending.	Total No sent up for trial.					Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.	Compromised.	Otherwise released.	Pending.	Total No. sent up for trial.					Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.	Compromised.	Otherwise released.	Pending.	Total No. sent up for trial.	
																																																Amount of property stolen during the year 186 . Recovered... ... ... Amount of property stolen during the year 86 . Recovered . .. . Increase .. . ... or Decrease ... .

APPENDIX No. 16.

District Superintendent's Index of the Crime of the whole District.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Date of Receipt at Head Quarters of 1st Information.	Names of Complainant or Informants.	Name of accused or Suspected.	Crime.	Amount of property Stolen.	Amount of property Recovered.	First Report from Officer in charged of P. S.			Dates of the Reports received from the Officers in charge of the Sub-District, and District Superintendent's replies.												Result of enquiry by Police.	Final orders of Magistrate.	REMARKS.
						P. S. No.	Date of occurrence of the Crime.	Date of receipt of information at P. S.	Sub-District No.	1st.		2nd.		3rd		4th.		5th.		Final Reports.			
										Report.	Replies.	Report.	Replies.	Report.	Replies.	Report.	Replies.	Report.	Replies.				